EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR BLIND

FROM

JULY 1, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1896

BY AUTHORITY

LANSING
ROBERT SMITH PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1896

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AMERICAN BRAILLE ALPHABET

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

To capitalize prefix sign

, ; : . ? ! — ( ) ' -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

All characters are formed from different combinations of dots in the full cell.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

T. W. CRISSEY, President, - - - - - - MIDLAND.
F. S. WHEAT, Vice President and Secretary, - - - - CARO.
G. W. BEMENT, Treasurer, - - - - - - LANSING.

REGULAR MEETING.

Second Tuesday of Each Month.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading Minutes of previous meeting.
2. Reading and Reference of Petitions and Communications.
3. Reports and Suggestions from Superintendent.
4. Executive Session.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Auditing Claims.
8. Unfinished and Miscellaneous Business.
9. Executive Session.
10. Adjournment.

OFFICERS FOR 1896-7.

E. P. CHURCH, - - - - SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
ANNA E. POTTER, - - - - CLERK AND BOOKKEEPER.
MRS. ELIZA E. BUSH, - - - MATRON.
J. F. CAMPBELL, M. D., - - - PHYSICIAN.
ELLEN M. TOWER, - - - NURSE.

TEACHERS.

Literary Department.

VERNON J. WILLEY, LOUIE M. CHURCH, EVA S. ANDREWS.

Musical Department.

AARON C. BLAKESLEE, Musical Director.
GRACE A. BROWN, Vocal Music.
MRS. M. A. MONROE, Assistant, Instrumental Music.

Handicraft.

MISS E. A. FOOTE, Girls' Work.
RHA CONKLIN, Broom Making.
KATE WRIGHT, Cooking.
MATTIE B. KILLAM, Hammock Netting, etc.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Names.	Service.	Rate.	Term.	Residence.
E. P. Church	Superintendent	$1,000 00	For 12 months	Resident.
Mrs. Eliza E. Bush	Matron	300 00	" 12 "	"
Anna E. Potter	Clerk and bookkeeper	480 00	" 12 "	Non-resident.
Ellen M. Tower	Nurse	250 00	" 10 "	Resident.
Vernon J. Willey	Principal	400 00	" 10 "	"
Louie M. Church	First literary teacher	200 00	" 10 "	"
Eva S. Andrews	Kindergarten teacher	225 00	" 10 "	"
Aaron C. Blakeslee	Musical director	700 00	" 10 "	Non-resident.
Mrs. M. A. Monroe	Asst. teacher inst. music	300 00	" 10 "	Resident.
Grace A. Brown	Teacher of vocal music	300 00	" 10 "	"
Miss E. A. Foote	Teacher of sewing	300 00	" 10 "	"
Mattie B. Killam	Teacher hammock making, etc.	180 00	" 12 "	"
Rha Conklin	Teacher of broom making, etc	45 00	Per month	Non-resident.
Kate Wright	Teacher of cooking	200 00	For 10 months	Resident.
Wm. Toolan	Engineer	50 00	Per month	"
Thos. H. Underhill	Fireman	35 00	" "	on-resident.
Denis Bergin	Watchman	35 00	" "	" "
James Evans, Sr.	Man-of-all-work	37 00	" "	" "
Robert McNish	Gardener	1 25	" day	" "
Frank Taylor	Teamster	17 00	" month	Resident.
James Evans, Jr.	Farm laborer	10 00	" "	"
Pauline Gulier	Visitor's attendant	3 00	" week	"
Edith Thompson	Seamstress	2 50	" "	"
Mrs. Maggie Tooian	Cook	6 00	" "	"
Mrs. M. Thompson	Assistant cook	3 00	" "	"
Mrs. Mary Maier	Baker	3 00	" "	"
Amelia Krantz	Dining-room girl	2 50	" "	"
Ida Bennett	" " "	2 50	" "	"
Margaret Stoll	" " "	2 50	" "	"
Lizzie McMahan	Chambermaid	2 50	" "	"
Minnie Salewsky	"	2 50	" "	"
Rosamond Hellenberg	"	2 50	" "	"
Mrs. Kate Graham	Washer woman	22 25	" month	Non-resident.
Mrs. Mary McClory	Ironing woman	22 25	" "	" "

WORK SHOPS. SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Governor of the State of Michigan:

In submitting to you the eighth biennial report of the School for the Blind, the second of the series made by the members of the present Board of Control, it is as well perhaps at the outset to express our pride in the institution committed to our care and to congratulate ourselves and the people of this State in having earnest, loyal, capable and energetic teachers and efficient employés, upon whom in a great measure depends the welfare, comfort, happiness and education of the blind persons attending the school.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND A SERIOUS MATTER.

This matter of education is a serious one for those in possession of all the faculties common to most persons. Acquirement of an education by the blind has always been marvelous to the seeing, and the postponement of the time for commencing an education is always to be criticised. The law in force at present fixes the age of admission at ten years. The wisdom of this provision was doubted in our former report and facts since that time coming under our notice convince us that the law should be changed.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

One flagrant case which has come to our notice would warrant an amendment making the surrender of a child of five years and upward compulsory and, on making a showing that such child was blind, and eligible to the School for the Blind, to the probate court, an order committing such blind child to the school should be made.

RESULTS OF ADMITTING CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

Since our former report several children under ten years of age have been admitted to the school and their progress, advancement and growth warrant us in stating that the law should be amended. In its present form attendance is permitted for ten years, in this time something more than the rudiments of an education must be acquired. The seeing schools grant twelve years and it is unfair to expect the blind, handicapped as they are, to do the same work in five-sixths of the time. A wider latitude

should be given this board in admitting and dismissing pupils. In times past children have been admitted before reaching ten years, the prescribed number of years attendance has been reached and dismissal follows, in one case coming under our notice at sixteen years.

DISCIPLINE OF SCHOOL.

The discipline of the school is excellent; prompt, ready and willing acquiescence in the requests of teachers and others is general, and politeness is no longer the exception. This end has, we believe been attained by the adoption and enforcement of general rules.

A COMPETENT NURSE ESSENTIAL.

The improvement in the general health and appearance of the pupils is well marked and the subject of frequent comment by those who in other years have visited the school. That the general health has been good is, we think, owing largely to the advantageous site occupied by the school, the improved plumbing and drainage, the wholesome dietary and regular hours for exercise, work and rest and the employment of a trained nurse which is well nigh indispensable in a school of this sort, because of the well known physiological fact that the blind are not so robust and vigorous as those possessed of sight. Blindness is seldom the normal condition, its cause has a tendency to impair the general health, and home environments contribute often to the same end. To correct this the pupils are required to exercise, not only within the building, but also in the open air and the results are plainly to be seen.

TEXT BOOKS NOW MADE AT THE SCHOOL.

In our last report reference was made to the introduction of a stereotype maker, the then experimental change to American Braille has been entirely satisfactory, and the school is now enabled to make its own text books, if necessary.

Plates for the following books have been made and books prepared therefrom.

Genung's Outlines of Rhetoric, Swinton's Word Analysis, A Practical Cook Book, Wentworth's School Arithmetic, Wentworth's School Algebra, Selections from Lowell, Selections from Whittier, Selections from Harper's Fifth Reader, Maxwell's Grammar, and Mrs. Knox-Heath's Elementary Lessons in English.

The new books made at the school compare very favorably with any similar books, and the advantage of being able to present pupils with skeleton notes of their lessons has been of marked advantage. The experience and advantage gained are deemed worthy of this special mention.

MARKED SUCCESS OF COOKING SCHOOL.

The cooking classes have furnished a series of pleasant surprises, and as members of these classes are taught the work from the building of the fires to the setting of the table, the least of which is by no means the preparing of the food, the results prove that the blind can be helpful in the home.

GYMNASIUM.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

A considerable portion of the appropriation of 1893 for additional trades remains unexpended.

The making of hammocks has been introduced and many have become experts and proficient in carrying on this new industry. This can be done by those whose age and but partial development of muscles bar them from the broom shop.

Carpet weaving, rug making and fly net making are to be introduced, and it is anticipated that results will be entirely satisfactory and creditable to the school.

IMPORTANCE OF HANDICRAFT.

It is of the utmost importance that the pupils should learn to work with the hands. It is probable that but few will pursue as a trade the handicraft learned at school, but, in any event, such a course of training will be of use and great benefit in after life.

The girls are proficient in sewing. Many are expert operators on the sewing machine, and those whose tastes run to housekeeping are by all these enabled to be useful in their homes and measurably independent. So much cannot be said of the boys, and the individual, purchasing in limited quantities, and usually dependent for sales on his own exertions, cannot hope to compete in the open market. The only remedy is by some co-operative concern similar to the Blind Men's Home in some of the older states, for which we cannot ask an appropriation at this time.

BROOM MAKING

as a trade is thoroughly taught, and the ability of many of the boys in that branch of handicraft is very marked.

NEW PLUMBING.

The new plumbing put in with the appropriation of 1895, has, we think, been the means of making the school more healthy and was of vital importance.

During the biennial period covered by this report the general health of the school has been remarkably good. Several cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria have occurred, but happily no deaths. Prompt quarantine measures have in every instance been adopted; and the school authorities, because of changes and improvement in the hospitals, are better enabled to care for any of the sick ones.

SAVING EFFECTED BY CHANGE IN HEATING PIPES.

The changes suggested in the matter of heating pipes were made, resulting in the great saving of fuel, in fact by comparison, the cost of the change was entirely paid for by the saving effected in the winter of 1894–1895.

DIFFERENT SYSTEM OF VENTILATION NEEDED.

The ventilation of the building is far from satisfactory, and without a system of exhaust fans, which will change the atmosphere, there can be no particular improvement. To make this required change will require an outlay greatly in excess of any savings to be made out of the appropriation for current expenses, and special appropriation must be made.

GROUNDS.

The grounds of the Michigan School for the Blind were so laid out that upward of a mile of gravel roadway requires attention. The dry seasons of 1893, 1894 and 1895 sadly affected the lawns, and, with the limited means at our command which could be used for such purposes, have not presented so attractive or pleasing appearance as might be desired. There seem but two courses: one is to expend more money, the other to abandon efforts heretofore made and resort to cropping. The southerly third of the lawn has greatly deteriorated during the dry seasons mentioned, and with hope of getting rid of the noxious weeds and pests has this year been plowed and put into crops.

We have asked for an increase in the item of farm and garden because of the unsatisfactory condition of things.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The increase in the number of pupils since our former report, amounting to fifty per cent, and showing an enrollment of more than one hundred during the past year, is, we think, to be directly attributed to the kindly mention which has from time to time been made by the various newspapers of the State. The census returns of 1894 show that there are upward of 350 persons whose ages would permit their attendance. Of this number there are 50 who have been or now are in school, leaving 300 who so far as is known, have not had any benefit of the legislation for the blind. Because of lack of room it is deemed inadvisable to make any particular effort toward increasing the number of pupils.

DESIRABLE ADDITIONS.

The present dining room and assembly room are inadequate to the demands upon them. An addition to the main building, two stories in height, can readily be made which will overcome and avoid the inconvenience arising from necessarily crowding the pupils, which is experienced at the present time.

INCREASED APPROPRIATION NECESSARY AND REASON THEREFOR.

As will be apparent on reference to the estimates submitted to the Board of Corrections and Charities an increased appropriation is asked. This increase is not in proportion to the increase in population.

The increase in the number of pupils over the biennial period ending July 1, 1894, is fifty per cent.

COOKING CLASS.

CONCLUSION.

Rigid economy has been practiced; while the pay-roll has increased, it has not kept pace with the increased number of pupils.

Doubtless better work could be done if it were possible to divide the classes, making the number less in each, and increasing the number of teachers and so permitting individual work; but this course at the present time is deemed impracticable.

We believe we have carefully laid out the money committed to our charge, and as to the expenditure invite inspection and inquiry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CRISSEY,
G. W. BEMENT,
F. S. WHEAT,
Board of Control.

Lansing, July 19, 1896.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Estimates of appropriations required for Michigan School for the Blind for the years 1897 and 1898.

Lansing, August 4, 1896.

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities, Lansing, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN—We submit below the estimates of appropriations, made by the board of this institution, for the years 1897 and 1898, as provided by section 6, act 86, laws 1889 with a statement of our expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1895:

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE YEARS 1897 AND 1898.

For current expenses, $29,865 for each year, total	$59,730 00
Less estimated earnings	2,000 00
Appropriation needed	$57,730 00

On the basis of the following classification:

Items.		Estimated needs for each of above yrs.	Amount expended, calendar year 1895.
1. Salaries and wages		$6,785 00	$7,015 61
Superintendent	$1,000 00		
Physician	225 00		
Chief clerk and bookkeeper	500 00		
Matron	300 00		
Nurses (regularly employed, not special)	300 00		
Teachers (number, salary paid each, aggregate), total, 7; salaries, $400, $225, $200, $200, $700, $300, $300	2,325 00		
Watchman	450 00		
Baker	125 00		
Cook	400 00		
Housemaids (number), seven, each $130	910 00		
Seamstress and assistant	250 00		
2. Food		6,500 00	4,535 34
3. Clothing		1,000 00	823 10
4. Laundry expenses		1,400 00	1,070 12
Supplies	$600 00		
Labor, washer women, iron women, etc.	800 00		
5. Heating		3,000 00	2,983 23
Material, fuel, etc.	$2,300 00		
Labor	700 00		
6. Light		1,200 00	1,033 82
7. Medical expenses		400 00	294 27
Supplies	$300 00		
Physician (special service only)	25 00		
Nurses (special service only)	75 00		
8. Stationery, printing, etc.		350 00	318 82
9. Amusement and instruction		1,350 00	1,202 35
10. Household supplies		500 00	419 08
11. Furniture and bedding		1,000 00	993 41
12. Improvement and repairs		1,500 00	1,452 09
13. Tools and machinery		225 00	224 21
14. Farm, garden, stock and grounds		1,250 00	1,199 63
15. Freight and transportation (not otherwise classified)		225 00	209 00
16. Miscellaneous expenses		750 00	588 28
17. Industrial training, sewing, $350; cooking, $200; netting and weaving, $180; broom making, $500; material broom shop, sewing room, and twine for nets and hammocks, $1,200		2,430 00	2,126 50
Totals		$29,865 00	$26,488 86
Less estimated earnings		1,000 00	
Appropriation needed		$28,865 00	

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Total number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1896: 95–106.
Average number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1896: 90–100.
Per capita cost to the State for same, $264.89.
Estimated total number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1898: 125.
Estimated average number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1898, 125.
Estimated per capita cost to the State for same, based on "estimated needs," $240.

T. W. CRISSEY,
G. W. BEMENT,
F. S. WHEAT.

Board of Control, Michigan School for the Blind.

The following reply to this communication was received:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
Lansing, October 17, 1896.

Board of Control, Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication to the State Board of Corrections and Charities, submitting for its consideration and opinion the proposed appropriation for the School for the Blind, for the years 1897 and 1898, has been received. The school was visited and its "conditions and needs investigated." The appropriation proposed has been carefully considered, and we respectfully submit herewith our opinion of the same.

For current expenses, $28,865 for each year $57,730.00

The estimated increase in pupils seems fully warranted by your experience and by existing facts, and the amount named will, in our opinion, be required, and is therefore approved.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. D. GILLESPIE,
Chairman.

L. C. STORRS, *Secretary.*

In the Broom Shop.
Stereotype Making.
Printing from Plates.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the Michigan School for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I hand you my second biennial report. The academic year of the school closed on the 23d inst. During the period covered by this report, 1894-95 and 1896-97, 200 pupils have been enrolled, of whom 95 were in attendance during the first named year and 105 the second. Of these 200 young people 113 have been boys and 87 girls.

Assigned causes of blindness are: Accident, 9%; inflammation, 8½%; congenital blindness, 8%; scarlet fever, 2½%; spinal fever, 2½%; measles, 2%; 13½% are classified as unknown. The remainder are blind from a great variety of causes, as spasms, fits, teething, eczema, etc., and causes assigned are incorrect in many cases.

During the last school year 31 persons have been received into the school who were never previously connected with it. These figures show an increase of 44 in the attendance above that given in the last report. This is very gratifying because indicative that the friends of the blind in the State are either becoming better acquainted with the institution and its working, or are taking more interest in the education of those deprived of sight. The interest taken in those eligible for admission to the school is by no means as great as it should be. The last census reported 404 persons in this State, who were 21 years of age and under, that were classified as "blind." Making due allowance for those who have partial vision, and for those too young to enter the school, I infer that the number of pupils in attendance ought to be doubled. It is a well established matter of knowledge that children are deprived of the advantages of the school by their parents and guardians for alleged reasons and excuses that would not be tolerated in the public schools of the State. Yet these children are citizens of the State, and, in time, these blind boys will be blind voters, and the uneducated of both sexes will be blind paupers or worse. For this reason it seems important that the Board of Control seek to secure legislation that shall make the education of the blind compulsory, within reasonable limits.

THE SCHOOL PERIOD FOR THE BLIND

named in our statutes is eight years, with the addition of two more years at the discretion of the board. The age named in the law for entering the school is ten years, but the board may exercise discretionary power and admit at an earlier age. I think that the experience gained by the board and teachers during the past three years would lead them unani-

mously to prefer that children of fair average ability from ordinary homes enter the school at five rather than later. Limited, as blind children are, by the lack of one important sense, their education should be begun while they are impressible, the imagination keen, the memory retentive, and all acquisitive faculties vigorous. Many of them need to be taught when young that they have hands designed for use, feet adapted to graceful locomotion, and bodies that can be educated to maintain becoming poise and repose. Seeing children may enter school at five or six years of age and continue under instruction with most favorable surroundings and helpful accessories for twelve years, or even during their natural life if they elect. Surely the blind ought, as far as possible, to be placed on an equality with the seeing. Their calamity is sufficient without limiting them in opportunity by legal enactment. If a blind child enters this school and continues eight years only, he must leave at thirteen when he is just prepared to do his best school work, whereas a seeing child could remain till 17 years of age before he is considered to have completed a school course. Because of blindness the child is sentenced to a loss of the four most valuable years of his school life.

The natural growth of the school will soon call for

ENLARGED BUILDINGS.

An addition of twenty-five to the present number of pupils will require enlargement of the dining room. The assembly room is now overcrowded. Provision could easily be made under one roof to meet both these demands.

THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL

has, in the main, been good during the two years just past. There have been several cases of scarlet fever, and at least one of malignant diphtheria in that time, but all have been successfully controlled and no epidemic of disease has occurred. As a result of the occurrence of contagious diseases among us, and because our hospitals are in the building occupied by teachers and pupils as a home, the entire school, including pupils, teachers and employes, are subjected to strict quarantine nearly one-fifth of the time. The sickness of one little child may easily enforce a rigid quarantine of a month upon 125 people. If the school were provided with a hospital in a separate building it would remove the necessity, which is frequently very burdensome, and probably often detrimental to health.

TEXT BOOKS

in the hands of the blind pupils are just as advantageous for purposes of study as they are to the seeing. Books of literature, history, travel, etc., are even more necessary. Fortunately a machine has been invented by which a blind person can prepare stereotype plates, from which other blind people can easily print books. The book-making department of the School is one of prime importance. Many of the text books in print for the blind contain old matter, very much out of date. By the stereotype process now in use in this school new and fresh matter can be put in print by our pupils for school use. Book-making should be considered an essential adjunct of our school work

SEWING ROOM.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

continues to have its due share of attention. No one can reasonably expect that any form of handicraft in a school, where the main occupation of the pupils is study, can be made a source of revenue. The only reason for attaching an industrial department to this school is to furnish wholesome and regular exercise to the pupils, and to put them in possession of a trade or occupation by which, in after life, the blind may, at least in part, support themselves, or be less burdensome to those on whom they are dependent.

For the purposes of education the girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, crocheting, etc., in all of which branches some become surprisingly proficient. A small number of boys, possessed of unusual musical and mechanical ability, may become so skillful in piano tuning as to gain a livelihood as tuners. But, in general, the owners of valuable instruments prefer to entrust the repair of them to workmen having good vision rather than to those having none. The blind must, of necessity, be limited to occupations in which the tools are simple, the operations not complicated, the article produced a common necessity, and the required capital small. For these reasons the manufacture of brooms is the most remunerative handicraft taught in the school at the present time. From the girls' kitchen nothing is sold and no income accrues to the school.

From the sewing room the sales amount to about $100 annually.

During the past three years the sales from the broom shop have nearly equalled the entire cost of that industry, including salary of teacher and cost of material.

HAMMOCK MAKING

is a desirable trade for the pupils to learn, as but little time is required for its acquisition, and small capital for the production of the finished article. Many of the young men do a thriving business at this trade at their homes during the long vacation. The hammocks made in the hammock room do not find ready sale and bring small income to the school, as purchasers usually prefer the woven article. However, for the sake of the pupils, it is best to continue to teach hammock making and sell those belonging to the school as best we may to chance visitors.

THE TEACHERS AND OTHER EMPLOYES

of the school are to be commended for the large amount of service unselfishly rendered. These are services that are not rewarded in salary any more than the love of a mother can be estimated in money value, but they are as essential in this school as in the well regulated home, and they are worthy of this recognition, and in many instances deserve a much more substantial reward than mere mention.

I wish for myself, my associates, and the pupils to thank each member of the Board of Control individually, and all collectively, for the time and personal attention gratuitously given in such large measure to the interests of the school.

TWO YOUNG LADIES

completed the full literary and musical course of the school and go out as representatives of the work done here. They are graduates of whom the best high school in the State might properly feel proud. We hope for more such in the years to come.

The thanks of the school are due to the publishers of the following named papers for a gratuitous and regular supply of their valued periodicals:

Detroit Free Press.
Detroit Journal.
Detroit Tribune.
Midland Republican.
The Industrial Enterprise.
The Tablet.
Lansing Republican.
Lansing Journal.
Lansing Record.
Ingham County News.
The Institution News.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. CHURCH,

June 30, 1896. *Superintendent.*

KINDERGARTEN.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.

READING.—Teach alphabet thoroughly; Spelling, combination of words into sentences; First reader; some supplementary work.

NUMBERS.—Addition and subtraction taught together; Multiplication and Division taught together; Teach all combinations to 10.

LANGUAGE.—No technical grammar taught; Correct errors in expression, in pronunciation, etc.

KINDERGARTEN.—Clay modeling, paper cutting and weaving, etc. Adapt to grade work as well as circumstances and age of pupils will admit.

MUSIC.—Under direction of teacher.

WORK.—At direction of teacher.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—The alphabet teaching is the Braille system.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.—Second Reader, with supplementary work during year.

SPELLING.—From reader.

NUMBERS.—Combinations to 20. Multiplication table begun. Do rapid work.

LANGUAGE.—Same as first grade with addition of reproduction of things read, as stories, etc.

GEOGRAPHY.—Points of compass, distances.

MUSIC.—Under direction of teacher.

WRITING.—With Braille slate.

WORK.—Dictation of teacher.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—This grade should read a First (supplementary) Reader and a Second or two Second Readers during the year.

THIRD GRADE.

READING.—Third Reader, with variations from supplementary reader.

SPELLING.—From reader, etc. Oral and written.

NUMBERS.—Multiplication table to 12 x 12, completed and clinched. Operations in four ground rules, blended with work.

LANGUAGE.—Stories reproduced in clear and concise language, with accurate descriptions.

GEOGRAPHY.—Townships, with divisions into sections. Counties, State.

WRITING.—With Braille slate.

MUSIC.—Under direction of music teacher.

WORK.—Manual training.

GYMNASIUM.

FOURTH GRADE.

READING.—Third Reader completed and supplementary work done.

SPELLING.—From reader and other assigned work; oral and written.

NUMBERS.—Intellectual Arithmetic; work in four ground rules taken from some good text book, *e. g.*, Stoddard's; Slate work; Long Division mastered; Tables of weights and measures learned.

LANGUAGE.—The Sentence studied and learned; Subject: Predicate; Parts of speech; Exercises in composition.
GEOGRAPHY.—Map of Michigan studied, and other work.
WRITING.—In Braille and New York point; Pupils should learn "line letters."
MUSIC.—Under direction of teacher.
WORK.—Some form of handicraft.
GYMNASIUM.

FIFTH GRADE.

GRAMMAR GRADE.

READING.—Fourth Reader and supplementary work. Begin reading poetry some and committing to memory for recitation; also choice prose.
SPELLING.—From Speller.
ARITHMETIC.—Strong work in Intellectual Arithmetic, as Stoddard's, with slate work throughout the year.
LANGUAGE.—Study begun with text book in hands of teacher as guide—and pupils, too, if possible.
WRITING.—Typewriter.
MUSIC.—Same as last year.
WORK.—Handicraft.
GYMNASIUM.

SIXTH GRADE.

READING.—Reader and assigned work: If possible, read much supplementary work, as Evangeline, and other selected poetical and prose works.
SPELLING.—From Speller, etc.; from all text books, oral and written.
ARITHMETIC.—Regular practical work from some good text.
GRAMMAR.—From text.
GEOGRAPHY.—From text. Completed.
WRITING.—Typewriter and slates.
MUSIC.
WORK.
RECREATION or gymnasium.

NOTE.—All pupils should be taught to read all forms of embossed print, so far as possible.

SEVENTH GRADE.

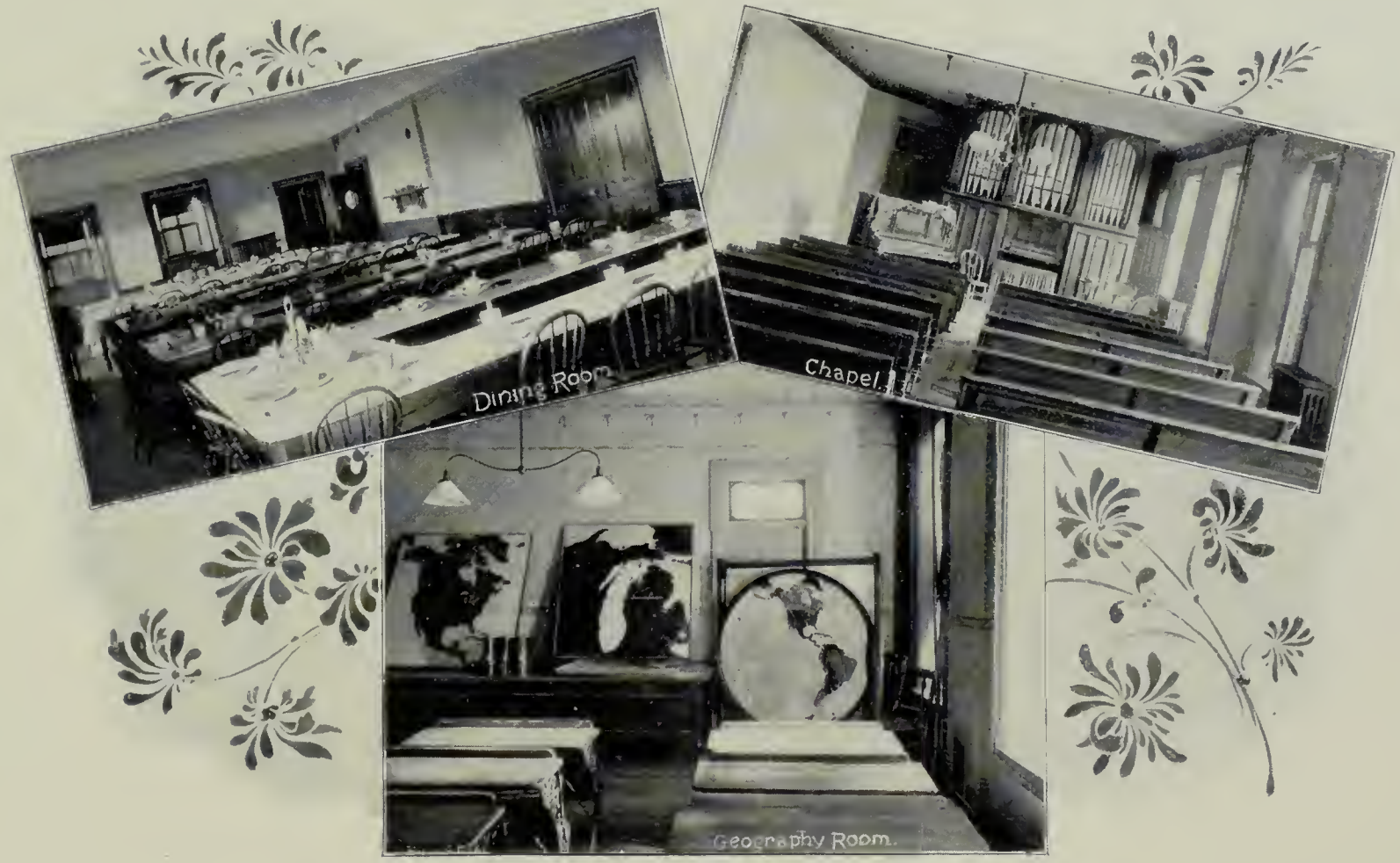
READING.—Assigned work.
ARITHMETIC.—Completed.
GRAMMAR.—Completed.
PHYSIOLOGY.—Two-thirds year.
BOTANY.—One-third year.
U. S. HISTORY.—One-third year.

EIGHTH GRADE.

ALGEBRA.
GENERAL HISTORY.—
ZOÖLOGY.—One-half year.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—One-half year.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—One-half year.
ASTRONOMY.—One-half-year.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.—Algebra; General History; Zoölogy, one-half year; Physical Geography, one-half year; Civil Government, one-half year; Astronomy, one-half year.
SECOND YEAR.—Algebra; Physics; Chemistry, one-third year; Political Economy, one-third year; Mental Philosophy, one-third year.
THIRD YEAR.—Geometry; Literature, English and American; Rhetoric, two-thirds year; Moral Science, one-third year.
Rhetorical exercises throughout course.


Dining Room.
Chapel.
Geography Room.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(See Sec. 3, Act No. 123, Public Acts of 1893.)

The object of this institution is, it is believed, to fit pupils as far as may be for useful citizenship. A good citizen possesses a good moral character, intelligence, and the ability, in part at least, to support himself.

The school authorities aim to make prominent such instruction as will tend to secure these desired qualifications. As a means to this end, it is believed that the following are requisite:

1. A system of discipline that promotes regularity of habits and secures the exercise of self control.

2. A course of study, practical as well as comprehensive, that will develop the powers of thought and educate the pupil.

3. Such care of the body as will result in the best muscular and physical development; this being attained by learning and practicing some useful and remunerative handicraft, together with such an amount of recreation as may be possible, not only in the gymnasium but as well in the open air on the grounds. For these reasons a system of instruction which combines the teaching of ethics, intellectual training and hand labor in the shops or work room is adopted, in all of which each pupil will be required to take part according to his ability.

The Board of Control will arrange the course of study for all pupils connected with the school. It shall comprehend a period of eight years, and shall be arranged in eight grades, each grade being intended to require one school year's work of an average pupil. A supplemental course of two years or grades may also be arranged, for the benefit of advanced and worthy pupils, but the privilege of pursuing such advanced course shall in every case be entirely subject to the discretion of the Board of Control.

The course of study shall not be altered or amended without the authority of the board.

The boys will be assigned times for systematic exercise in the gymnasium and grounds, and regular periods for work in the shop.

The girls will be expected to take part in work assigned them in the sewing room and elsewhere as well as gymnasium practice.

The work and exercise of both boys and girls will be under the supervision of a regular teacher, and will form a part of the daily program.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent shall maintain a proper degree of discipline in the institution, buildings, grounds, premises and in the school rooms at all times. As far as may be the school shall in all respects be conducted so as to resemble a well-ordered and well-conducted home.

The superintendent shall frequently call the teachers together for purposes of conference, instruction, advice and common counsel.

It shall also be his duty to personally inspect the work of all the teachers employed at the school and make such recommendations to the Board of Control as may be pertinent in regard to the work of each teacher.

He will promptly report to the board any defect, fault, omission or neglect of duty on the part of any teacher, officer, or other employé of the board.

The result of an examination to be made by or under the direction of the superintendent will determine the standing of pupils, and the superintendent shall in writing assign each to his proper grade.

Promotions, or transfers to lower grades, may be made at any time by the superintendent, and he shall keep a record thereof.

In case any pupil or pupils may be insubordinate or disobedient, the superintendent may inflict or direct the infliction of such penalties and corrective measures as are deemed wholesome in the public schools in this State. In case of persistent or serious disobedience he may, in his discretion, suspend pupils from any one or more of the privileges of the school for a stated period; in like cases, with the advice and concurrence of the resident member of the board, he may exclude any pupil or pupils from such privileges for an indefinite time. All cases in which he recommends expulsion shall be referred to and decided by the board at any regular or special meeting.

The superintendent shall do and perform such duties as may be from time to time required by the Board of Control.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

Teachers will be required to give their whole time to the school, to this end they will board and make their home at the institution, except when a special agreement is made.

They will teach such classes, read to pupils evenings, oversee pupils out of school hours, and do such other work incident to their employment as may be directed by the superintendent. They will spend their nights, Saturdays and Sundays at the school, except as they may be excused by special arrangement with the superintendent, all leaves of absence granted to be recorded in a book to be kept for such purpose and reported by him to the Board of Control.

All teachers are expected to loyally devote themselves to the highest interest of the school and unselfishly to give their best strength to promote its success; to avoid all appearance of rivalry, envy, jealousy or evil speaking among themselves, and especially in the presence of pupils. Gossiping, forming cliques or parties among themselves, or with pupils are each to be studiously avoided. Teachers will meet with the superintendent whenever by him required to do so for the purpose of conferring with him, and will be required to meet with the superintendent at such stated intervals as he may determine for the purpose of conference, instruction, advice and common counsel.

Prompt attendance at the classes, places of duty and meals will be required of each teacher.

All teachers, attendants and employés are strictly forbidden to demand, solicit, suggest, accept or receive any fee, gift, present or gratuity from any visitor, pupil, guardian or other person, and under no circumstances will this be tolerated.

Each teacher will promptly report to the superintendent any infraction or violation of the rules, breaches of decorum or anything affecting the good name of the school.

DUTIES OF PUPILS.

All persons admitted to any department of the schools as pupils are required to yield a prompt, cheerful and courteous obedience to all of the rules and regulations of the institution, and also to such written rules and oral directions as may be found necessary from time to time.

All are required to be respectful to all teachers and employés at all times, to be kind and helpful to each other, to wholly and absolutely abstain from the use of improper, indecent and profane language at all times.

Pupils will not be permitted to leave the school premises at any time, by night or by day, without written permission of the superintendent, or in his absence his authorized representative, previously obtained.

Under no circumstances will pupils be permitted to visit those of the opposite sex in their rooms.

Tobacco in any of its forms, intoxicating liquors of all kinds, objectionable games and all pernicious books will be considered contraband and subject to seizure by the school authorities.

Pupils are required to walk quietly up and down the stairs and in the halls, to avoid noisy or boisterous talking or conduct, and scuffling, wrestling, or unseemly disorder in all buildings and rooms.

All pupils are required to respond promptly to all signals.

Meals will be served only in the dining room, except in cases of serious illness.

Pupils are required to render at all times the same obedience and respect to the suggestions and directions of the teachers in charge at any time or place, as they would accord to the superintendent under like circumstances.

Possession by the pupils of any matches, false keys, lock-picks or fire-arms will subject such pupils to immediate suspension and subsequent expulsion.

Correspondence between those of different sexes in the school is forbidden. Letters addressed to any pupil not known to be from the parents, guardians, or immediate relatives of such pupil may be suppressed by the school authorities.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

IN ACCOUNT WITH G. W. BEMENT, TREASURER.

Date.		Dr.	Cr.
1894.			
July 1..	By balance, cash on hand		$2,832 09
	cash receipts as follows as per vouchers and abstracts filed with Auditor General:		
" 8..	By cash receipts from superintendent		84 70
" 19..	" State Treasurer		5,250 00
Aug. 11..	" " " for county charges		638 06
" 11..	" receipts from superintendent		390 25
" 11..	" State Treasurer, balance pipe organ fund		100 00
Sept. 19..	" receipts from superintendent		130 82
" 19..	" State Treasurer, industrial equipment		1,000 00
Oct. 10..	" receipts from superintendent		75 23
Nov. 1..	" " " "		192 96
" 28..	" State Treasurer		5,250 00
Dec. 12..	" receipts from superintendent		222 20
1895.			
Jan. 5..	" " " "		272 10
Feb. 13..	" " " "		206 72
" 13..	" State Treasurer		5,250 00
Mar. 13..	" receipts from superintendent		76 01
Apr. 10..	" " " "		125 58
" 29..	" State Treasurer		5,500 00
May 1..	" receipts from superintendent		98 46
June 10..	" " " "		53 00
" 25..	" State Treasurer, special appropriation plumbing and cistern		3,250 00
1894.			
July 8..	To cash paid disbursements, current expenses	$1,377 23	
Aug. 11..	" " "	1,636 10	
" 11..	" " " pipe organ	113 78	
Sept. 19..	" " " current expense	1,249 62	
Oct. 10..	" " " " "	1,393 02	
" 10..	" " " horses and cows	193 40	
Nov. 1..	" " " current expense	1,439 81	
Dec. 12..	" " " " "	3,369 54	
" 12..	" " " industrial equipment	45 47	
1895.			
Jan. 5..	" " " current expense	2,147 12	
Feb. 13..	" " "	4,116 26	
" 13..	" " " industrial equipment	18 00	
Mar. 13..	" " " " "	10 59	
" 13..	" " " current expense	1,635 10	
Apr. 10..	" " " " "	2,437 00	
" 10..	" " " industrial equipment	2 03	
May 1..	" " " current expense	1,448 99	
June 10..	" " " " "	2,087 31	
" 30..	Balance on hand	6,277 81	
	Total	$30,998 18	$30,998 18

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

In Account with G. W. Bement, Treasurer.

Date.		Dr.	Cr.
1895.			
July 1..	By balance, cash on hand		$6,277 81
" 3..	cash receipts from superintendent		72 98
" 3..	" from State Treasurer		5,500 00
Aug. 31..	" " " " for county charges		1,062 48
" —..	" " superintendent		115 66
Sept. 10..	" " "		145 71
Oct. 8..	" " "		86 07
Nov. 5..	" " "		707 29
" 5..	" " State Treasurer		5,500 00
Dec. 10..	" " superintendent		178 15
1896.			
Jan. 7..	" " "		268 67
Feb. 1..	" " State Treasurer		5,500 00
" 11..	" " superintendent		209 67
Mar. 10..	" " "		297 44
Apr. 14..	" " "		85 22
" 14..	" " State Treasurer		5,500 00
May 12..	" " superintendent		194 29
June 10..	" " "		64 36
1895.			
July 3..	To cash paid disbursements—current expense	$1,530 52	
" 13..	" " " " plumbing	569 90	
Aug. 31..	" " " " current expense	1,007 67	
" 31..	" " " " plumbing, cistern and Ind. Equip.	346 56	
Sept. 10..	" " " " " "	667 28	
" 10..	" " " " current expense	1,494 28	
Oct. 8..	" " " " " "	1,900 66	
" 8..	" " " " plumbing, cistern and Ind. Equip.	914 76	
Nov. 5..	" " " " current expense	3,305 63	
" 5..	" " " " plumbing	202 47	
Dec. 10..	" " " " current expense	2,975 27	
1896.			
Jan. 7..	" " " " " "	2,550 17	
" 7..	" " " " industrial equipment	19 00	
Feb. 1..	" " " " current expense	1,758 81	
Mar. 10..	" " " " " "	2,253 44	
" 10..	" " " " industrial equipment	15 00	
Apr. 14..	" " " " current expense	3,628 88	
" 14..	" " " " plumbing	767 38	
May 12..	" " " " current expense	1,855 25	
June 10..	" " " " " "	1,588 48	
" " ..	" " " " industrial equipment	16 95	
" 30..	Balance on hand	2,397 44	
Total..		$31,765 80	$31,765 80

VOUCHER REGISTER, MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

	1894.											
	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Salaries and wages	$563 83		$286 17		$331 84		$568 03		$611 36		$630 43	
Food	217 56	$0 70	268 45	$174 00	158 94	$37 57	224 30	$20 00	225 80	$1 47	562 41	$8 00
Clothing	12 70	6 35	16 99	361 99	13 60		20 71		55 85	9 00	193 14	
Laundry expense	59 52		25 88		24 65		45 32		54 75		92 98	
Heating	37 50		48 75		46 44		102 40		60 00		64 03	
Light	8 75		8 72		6 25		17 06		10 00		10 00	
Medical supplies	1 25		5 55		2 90				25 40		26 55	
Stationery, printing, etc	19 57	3 55	12 65	1 59	8 00		16 50	1 90		55	314 18	1 34
Amusement and instruction	15 65		175 29		54 37		27 47	25	12 40		709 98	10
Household supplies	95 31	20	38 80	10	43 44		70 40	60	23 85		24 52	
Furniture and bedding					30 00		4 00		19 70		293 34	
Improvements and repairs	6 73		689 75	3 10	178 90		52 95		29 27		34 95	
Tools and machinery	75		45		2 60		9 07		10 83		50	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	119 82		96 86	304 56	89 59		123 13		80 95	3 92	161 38	
Freight and transportation	151 79	50	18 50	154 97		2 29	1 30				34 00	
Miscellaneous expense	90				232 50	60			112 50	1 60	2 50	1 50
Industrial training expense	65 60	73 40	57 07	28 00	25 60	90 36	110 38	52 48	107 15	176 42	214 65	211 26
Total disbursements	$1,377 23		$1,749 88		$1,249 62		$1,393 02		$1,439 81		$3,369 54	
Total receipts		$84 70		$1,028 31		$130 82		$75 23		$192 96		$222 20

VOUCHER REGISTER, MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.—CONTINUED.

	1895.													
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Disbursements.	Receipts.
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
Salaries and wages	$636 61		$735 66	$30 00	$601 80		$602 36		$603 10		$602 36		$6,773 58	$30 00
Food	416 34		430 56		333 11		289 20		232 95		389 01		3,748 63	241 74
Clothing	39 17		231 99	30	10 70		71 73	$2 22	45 73	$0 65	79 38		791 69	380 51
Laundry expenses	60 90		238 83		64 08		105 08	4 03	77 49		80 51		929 99	4 03
Heating	60 00		1,063 13		60 00		324 25		52 50		52 50		1,971 50	
Light	12 08		202 03		80 50		66 54		21 25		21 25		464 43	
Medical supplies	17 50		7 78		77 49		27 25		9 28		46 35		247 30	
Stationery, printing, etc.	66 90	$1 34	74 02	1 49	8 40	$1 43	32 56	1 05	16 51		15 50	$1 00	584 79	15 24
Amusement and instruction	1 22		339 41	1 00	8 46		26 08		10 25		436 62		1,817 20	1 35
Household supplies	33 05		71 39		18 01		17 63		11 03		16 09		463 52	90
Furniture and bedding	137 46		185 44		38 04		275 25		102 25		3 00		1,088 48	
Improvements and repairs	511 19		201 88		40 88		23 28		5 05		5 02		1,779 85	3 10
Tools and machinery			41 30		2 05		39 90				4 99		112 44	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	47 70	177 88	58 97		48 50		74 90	59 70	134 10		133 37		1,169 27	546 06
Freight and transportation			15 83		25						16 15		237 82	157 76
Miscellaneous expenses	3 65		112 50				113 42		29 05				607 02	3 70
Industrial training expenses	103 32	92 88	105 54	173 93	242 83	74 58	347 57	58 58	98 45	97 81	185 21	52 00	1,663 37	1,181 70
Total disbursements	$2,147 12		$4,116 26		$1,635 10		$2,437 00		$1,448 99		$2,087 31		$24,450 88	
Total receipts		$272 10		$206 72		$76 01		$125 58		$98 46		$53 00		$2,566 09

VOUCHER REGISTER, MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

	1895.											
	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Salaries and wages	$613 98		$295 72		$293 19		$616 27		$636 25		$759 76	
Food	276 21		132 42	$137 50	213 80		354 69	$1 50	944 66	$24 25	394 96	$8 50
Clothing	11 80	$1 80	2 00	777 56	13 75		20 52		160 06	1 20	127 13	85
Laundry expense	50 75		57 67		13 28		16 90		63 35		170 01	
Heating	52 50		37 50		129 40		56 20		55 00		565 77	
Light	21 25		24 75		237 32		24 15		23 75		207 37	
Medical supplies	5 70		1 50		35 64		9 85		15 10		13 80	
Stationery, printing, etc.	24 05	4 73	26 20	42	32 69		11 32	80	54 97		16 25	
Amusement and instruction	3 09	1 00	58 85		34 49		28 36		106 58	1 00	70 45	
Household supplies	9 20		17 30		104 33		40 12		62 27		40 95	
Furniture and bedding	7 86		27 29						186 10		51 11	
Improvements and repairs	43 50	2 00	165 78		189 07		142 11	1 00	480 44		79 34	1 25
Tools and machinery			41 58		38 75		6 00		48 64		1 00	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	162 50		82 45	47 64	72 97		84 53		257 68	547 00	62 16	72 00
Freight and transportation	147 48			147 67	22 70		4 05		1 57		40	
Miscellaneous expense	15						258 71				24 50	
Industrial training	100 50	63 45	36 66	67 35	62 90	$145 71	226 88	82 77	209 21	133 84	309 31	95 85
Total disbursements	$1,530 52		$1,007 67		$1,494 28		$1,900 66		$3,305 63		$2,975 27	
Total receipts		$72 98		$1,178 14		$145 71		$86 07		$707 29		$178 15

VOUCHER REGISTER, MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.—CONTINUED.

	1896.												Disbursements.	Receipts.
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.			
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
Salaries and wages	$655 16		$626 42		$642 50		$626 76		$631 74		$690 10		$7,027 85	
Food	543 77		287 99		522 72	$15 22	339 31	$2 00	518 57		369 31	$1 00	4,898 41	$189 97
Clothing	48 31		129 63		130 93		108 30		131 96	$0 95	121 41	2 25	1,005 80	784 61
Laundry expense	132 17		51 80		50 75		215 98		77 74		56 70		957 10	
Heating	534 48		55 00		55 00		1,036 76		55 00		55 00		2,687 61	
Light	103 66		23 75		105 03		236 51		24 22		23 75		1,055 51	
Medical supplies	44 53		12 15		18 67		48 25		8 15		20 36		233 70	
Stationery, printing, etc.	6 35		98 61		23 85		82 68		15 19		3 00		395 16	5 95
Amusement and instruction	79 71	$1 00	57 36	$0 10	45 97		60 66	2 90	50 05		11 63	1 00	607 20	7 00
Household supplies	10 76		67 77		20 59		23 62		53 11		40 47	1 28	490 49	1 28
Furniture and bedding	117 07		14 75		36 37		14 00		36 25		11 90		502 70	
Improvements and repairs	75 74		43 42		33 45	4 85	422 94		37 38	13 00	26 10		1,739 27	22 10
Tools and machinery					19 56		5 40		34 25				195 18	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	27 50	92 08	66 81	56 06	16 22	182 78	179 74		70 21	142 78	98 86	25 68	1,179 63	1,166 02
Freight and importation	57		3 00				5 86		1 38		24 80		211 81	147 67
Miscellaneous expense	49 95	5 25	112 50		141 70	3 00	112 50						700 01	8 25
Industrial training	120 44	170 34	107 85	153 51	390 13	91 59	109 61	80 32	110 05	37 56	97 00	33 15	1,961 54	1,155 14
Total disbursements	$2,550 17		$1,758 81		$2,253 44		$3,628 88		$1,855 25		$1,588 39		$25,848 97	
Total receipts		$268 67		$209 67		$297 44		$85 22		$194 29		$64 36		$3,487 99

LIST OF PUPILS

ENROLLED FROM SEPTEMBER, 1894, TO JUNE, 1896.

Name of pupil.	Cause of blindness.	From what county.
Awe, Louis	Congenital	Macomb.
Brannan, James	"	Kent.
Batcheller, Hubert	"	Wayne.
Bennett, Iva	"	Barry.
Burroughs, Jessie	"	Cass.
Connor, Elmer	"	Ogemaw.
Connor, Carrie	"	"
Duffy, Ray	"	Jackson.
Duffy, May	"	"
Emert, Gertie	"	Kent.
Goodrich, Clifford	"	Tuscola.
Goodrich, Frank	"	"
Gauthier, Grace	"	Wayne.
Gauthier, Agnes	"	"
Herzog, Mary	"	Washtenaw.
Haekkinen, Hannah	"	Houghton.
Haekkinen, Flora	"	"
Hiler, Leslie	"	Ottawa.
Hiler, Sidney	"	"
Hartman, Clyde	"	Lenawee.
Haun, Edward	"	Houghton.
Hurdle, George	"	Ionia.
Peterson, Edgar	"	Lapeer.
Playter, Cora	"	Kent.
Playter, Grace	"	"
Rich, Will	"	Ingham.
Roberts, Nevison	"	Eaton.
Schlief, John	"	Wayne.
Spencer, James	"	Washtenaw.
Shultz, Herman	"	Ionia.
Schoolcraft, Myrle	"	Saginaw.
Van Etten, Charles	"	Ottawa.
Wagar, Willie	"	Wayne.
Wilson, Clara	"	Lapeer.
Blinkhorn, Harrietta	Opthalmia neanotorum	Kalkaska.

Name of pupil.	Cause of blindness.	From what county.
Brown, Edna	Opthalmia neanotorum	Hillsdale.
Clawson, Kittie	" "	Mason.
Grey, Dean	" "	Wayne.
Hooker, John	" "	Kent.
Hoar, Fred	" "	Ontonagon.
Huber, Fred	" "	"
Lasser, Mabel	" "	Kent.
Lionts, Freeman	" "	Huron.
Masterson, Adaline	" "	Kent.
Nichols, Orrin	" "	Otsego.
Pittenger, Claude	" "	Montcalm.
Roberts, Mary	" "	Marquette.
Vedder, George	" "	Lenawee.
Broker, Willie	Accident	St. Joseph
Crane, Edith	"	Tuscola.
Dickie, Edward	"	Wayne.
Driscoll, John	"	Houghton.
Erlandson, Anna	"	Manistee.
Gordon, Ella	"	Oakland.
Hunter, Edna	"	Calhoun.
Jungintsch, Oscar	"	Wayne.
Jordan, Adelbert	"	Berrien.
Kennison, Wm.	" cataract	Montcalm.
Kaiser, James	"	Hillsdale.
Munson, Gardner	"	Saginaw.
Mesler, George	"	Lenawee.
McCrea, Edward F.	"	Gladwin.
Swift, Sherman	"	Berrien.
Skoda, Joseph	"	Wayne.
Soerheide, Henry	"	Ottawa.
Stewart, Retta	"	St. Clair.
Sisson, Bert	"	Lapeer.
Thayer, Luella	"	Washtenaw.
Bacon, Charles	Cataract	Iosco.
Edwards, Elcena	"	Saginaw.
Fitch, Roy	" mystagmus	Tuscola.
Guinness, Margaret	"	Marquette.
Horstman, Lewis	"	Berrien.
Lemere, Frank	"	Dickinson.
McVey, Henry	" optic atrophy	Kalamazoo.
Payne, Ross	Cataracts	Clinton.
Townsend, Emmet	"	Ionia.
Dester, Maud	Optic atrophy	Berrien.
Hallock, George	" "	Genesee.
Palmer, Ella	Partial optic atrophy	Ingham.
Schraft, Fred	" " "	"
Brough, Bertha	Corneal ulcer	Ottawa.
Culman, Mamie	Paralysis optic nerve	Grand Traverse.
Clink, George	Spinal fever	St. Clair.
Eddy, Alfred	Scarlet fever	Midland.
Ingeldue, Fred	" "	Kent.
Sparks, Lydia	" "	Montcalm.

Name of pupil.	Cause of blindness.	From what county.
Sanderson, Mabel	Scarlet fever	Bay.
Elder, John	Spotted fever	Ingham.
Glass, Charles	Brain fever	St. Clair.
Hawley, Alma	Measles	Mason.
Jensen, Elsie	Small-pox	Mecosta.
Knight, Retta	Spinal meningitis	Hillsdale.
Pickell, Minnie	Spinal fever	Montcalm.
Preston, Nettie	Paralysis	Newaygo.
Richardson, Gertie	Congestion brain	Oakland.
Tuck, John	Inflammation brain	Jackson.
Watson, Wm.	" "	Shiawassee.
Mattison, Lewis	Choroditis	Clinton.
Fields, Lewis	Spinal meningitis	Kent.
Allen, Carrie	Unknown	St. Clair.
Austin, Eva	"	Ottawa.
Brandon, Bertha	"	Mecosta.
Bowen, James	"	Eaton.
Chase, Lew	"	Clinton.
De Radcliffe, Clarence	"	Wayne.
Eaton, Thomas	"	Ottawa.
Edmonds, Alma	"	Monroe.
Fields, Richard	"	Mecosta.
Hunt, Fred	"	Calhoun.
Holland, John	"	Genesee.
Jeffery, Walter	"	Dickinson.
Johnson, Christian	"	Crawford.
Newman, Catherine	"	Cheboygan.
O'Callaghan, Amie	"	Dickinson.
Rounds, Carl	"	Saginaw.
Sanford, Myron	"	Kalamazoo.
Stillwell, Emma	"	Wayne.
Stevens, Emily	"	Van Buren.
Tuzynski, Katie	"	Bay.
Ulrich, Otto	"	Isabella.
Williams, Charles	"	Clare.
Wood, Bertha	"	Kent.
Woodard, Ada	"	Shiawassee.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

TAKEN AUGUST 1, 1896.

Lands and buildings	$126,150 00
Heating, lighting and water apparatus	11,040 00
Tools—engine house	113 02
Laundry	215 86
Office furniture, books and stationery	322 45
Musical instruments, music, etc.	2,849 10
Library and apparatus	2,049 00
Gymnasium apparatus	80 00
Sewing and cutting room, stock, etc.	219 25
Industrial training—cooking	58 01
Broom shop, machinery, stock, etc.	769 01
Industrial training—hammocks	92 26
Bedding, towels, linens, etc.	1,550 39
Hospitals	247 76
Dispensary	56 63
School furniture	1,452 35
Cottage furniture	613 94
General furniture	4,055 82
Dining room furniture	239 96
Kitchen, store and bake room furniture	419 62
Groceries and provisions	141 91
Implements and tools	112 40
Wagons, carriages, stock, etc.	305 00
Live stock	495 00
Miscellaneous property	118 00
Fuel	300 00
Total	$154,064 74

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.

The State of Michigan has made provision for the education of all her children.

The citizens of the State take a commendable pride in the public school system of the commonwealth, as well as in the higher institutions of learning.

The district school, high school, Normal School, Agricultural College and University open their doors to children and youth possessed of all their faculties. Young people destitute of sight find these institutions, in the main, not available for them. But the blind have not been forgotten by the State. Provision has been made for their education.

Article XIII, Sec. 10, of the Constitution of Michigan declares: "Institutions, for the benefit of those inhabitants who are deaf, dumb, blind or insane, shall always be fostered and supported."

In accordance with this constitutional provision a school for the education of the blind children of the State has been located in the city of Lansing, the State capital.

The object of the management of the school is, to fit the blind boys and girls of the State for honorable, useful citizenship. For this reason an effort is made to lay the foundations of a sound moral character in all the pupils, as the prime requisite of good citizenship.

Physical health, intelligence, and ability to contribute to one's own self-support are ranked as next in importance.

The sanitary condition of the buildings and premises are matters of constant study and watchfulness.

The services of a competent physician and trained nurse are employed to guard and maintain the health of all.

The school is provided with well appointed and comfortable hospitals for any who may be sick. In case of contagious diseases patients are isolated from other pupils and the arrangements are so efficient that in no case has contagion spread from the hospitals to the general family.

Regular and systematic physical exercise, under the direction of competent teachers, in the open air, or gymnasium, forms a part of the regular program.

The course of study embraces all the English branches taught in the ordinary primary, grammar and high school course

Teachers of experience and ability are employed. In the department of music excellent facilities for voice culture are afforded. Large numbers of pupils are given instruction on the piano and several other string

and wind instruments. Teachers of marked skill and capability only instruct in this department.

The school supports a good choir and orchestra. A few pupils become skilled players on the pipe organ.

In the department of handicraft the boys are taught broom, hammock and net making, and those possessed of sufficient musical and mechanical skill learn to tune and repair pianos. Several boys are employed in printing and book-making for the school.

The girls learn to cook, knit, crochet and sew, both by hand and on the machine.

All the pupils are encouraged to learn to use the typewriter and many become very competent operators of that instrument.

All pupils board and have their home at the school during the academic year.

Board with furnished rooms, warmed and ventilated, washing, medical attendance, including medicine and nursing when sick, are free to all pupils resident of the State. The buildings are large, well lighted and warmed by steam.

All the expense any parents are asked to incur for their children while at school is, to pay their fare to and from the institution and to furnish sufficient and suitable clothing. If parents are unable to do this the State will assist those making application to their county poor officers.

It is the constant effort of the management to make this school a comfortable and happy home for all connected with it; a place where kindness, courtesy, culture and intelligence abound and control, to which children from any portion of the State may be entrusted with entire safety.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO THE MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

1. Insufficient vision to attend the public schools.
2. Ability to receive intellectual, physical and moral training.
3. Freedom from communicable diseases.
4. Willingness to abide by, and conform to, all rules and regulations necessary in a well-ordered home school.
5. Good moral character.

The Board of Control prefer to receive pupils at six or seven years of age rather than when older, provided the applicant possesses good intellectual ability, is sound physically, and is reasonably independent and self-helpful.

The legal period for which pupils are admitted is eight years, but the Board of Control may extend the time two years when sufficient reason exists for so doing.

It should be remembered that this is a school for the moral, intellectual and physical training and development of blind boys and girls of school age, and not an asylum, hospital or infirmary, for the treatment or cure of blindness or defective vision; neither is it a retreat for the infirm and helpless blind of any age.

Any person wishing to make application for admission to this school may address the Superintendent of the School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich.

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